

THE NEW NORMAL NORMAL MUSIC COURSE

BOOK THREE

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THE NEW

NORMAL MUSIC COURSE

BOOK THREE

JOHN W. TUFTS AND H. E. HOLT

EDITED BY
LEONARD B, MARSHAL AND SAMUEL W. COLE

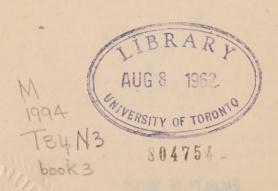


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EACULTY OF MUSIC 9923 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO 30-1-62

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PREFATORY NOTE

BOOK THREE of the New Normal Music Course covers the work of the sixth and seventh school years. It contains nearly all the exercise material which appeared in the "Introductory Third Reader" and in the "Third Reader for Unchanged Voices" of the original Course. All this exercise material has been graded with the utmost care. To it has been added a large body of new songs.

These songs represent the best work of many eminent composers. At the same time, the entire book, with its profusion of part songs, contains less than a dozen that appear in any other music series. This notable addition to the list of available school songs was made possible by a thorough survey of the whole range of song literature.

Characteristic songs from the great song writers of the world are here, side by side with songs in which the modern note predominates. The leading American composers have written most attractive songs for the book, using verse which is worthy of the music. Equally distinctive are the songs by continental composers, whose work will make strong appeal to our cosmopolitan school population. Many charming verses by well-known writers are here set to music for the first time.

In Part One the sectional arrangement of the preceding books is maintained; but there appeared to be no advantage in carrying this sectional division into Part Two. The "Outlines of Study" on pages 128 and 254 show the salient features of the respective Parts.

The treatment of the Minor Mode, for which careful preparation has been made in the earlier books of the Course, here finds a fulfillment carefully adapted to the powers of pupils in the respective grades. The users of this book will not share the apparently prevailing impression that the Minor Mode is chiefly adapted to the treatment of doleful subjects. But since many consecutive pages of minor exercises and songs would necessarily be monotonous and therefore depressing, care was taken to provide throughout the book ample variety in rhythm and mode.

Toward the end of the book will be found a few pages devoted to practice in reading from the bass clef. This is preparatory to the work of the eighth year. In providing these pages, the Editors have pursued the policy which prompted them in Books One and Two to treat the earliest stages of the more advanced work which would be developed in the next grade.

The courtesy of the following authors and publishers, in allowing poems

which they control to be set to music, is gratefully acknowledged.

D. Appleton & Co for verses by William Cullen Bryant, "The Gladness of Nature" and To the Fringed Gentian." Harriet F. Blodgett for "June" and "Shadows" from "Songs of the Day and the Year." Edward B. Birge, Mus. B., for his arrangement of Gounod's "Pretty Village Maiden" from Supplementary Song Series, Number Four. George R. Brill for verses from "Rhymes of the Golden Age," "The Butterfly," "Summer Spoils." The Century Company for a poem from St. Nicholas, "The Boy Who Forgets," by Pauline Frances Camp. Herman DaCosta for "A Spring Lilt." Sarah J. Eddy for the words and the music of "Dancing Waves," from "Songs of Happy Life." Houghton Mifflin Company for "The Happiest Heart," by John Vance Cheney; "The Prairie," by John Hay; "The Rivulet" and "Calling the Violet," by Lucy Larcom; "A Vision" "Egypt," "Daybreak," "Curfew," "A Day of Sunshine" and "The Arrow and the Song," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; "Confidence," by Alice Freeman Palmer; "Good Night," by Edna Dean Proctor; "Morning Song," by Celia Thaxter; "Awake," by Edith M. Thomas; "Leaves at Play" and "The Four Winds," by Frank Dempster Sherman; "Nature's Tribute of Praise," by John Greenleaf Whittier. The Independent for "The Bell Buoy," by Walter Kerr. Little, Brown & Co. for "Down to Sleep," by Helen Hunt Jackson. Clinton Scollard for "The Pillow" and "The Holly." Youth's Companion and the authors for "Cheerfulness," by Marian Douglas; "The Paths," by Mary R. Parkman; and "Kinship," by Kate Whiting Patch.

NEW NORMAL MUSIC COURSE BOOK THREE, PART ONE

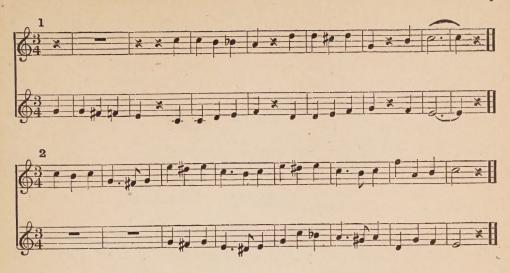
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Studies and Songs in One and Two Parts. Elementary Work in Three Parts

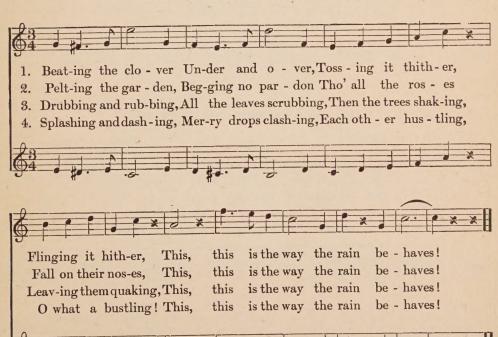
A THOUGHT

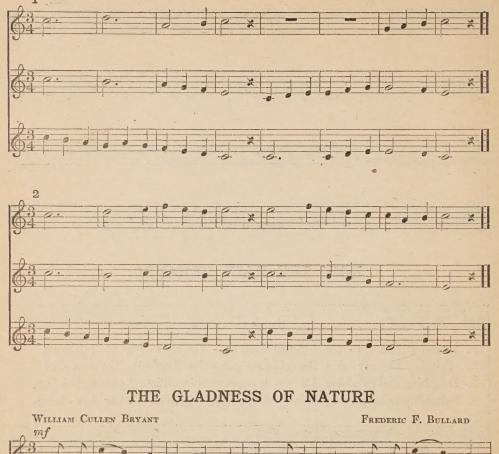


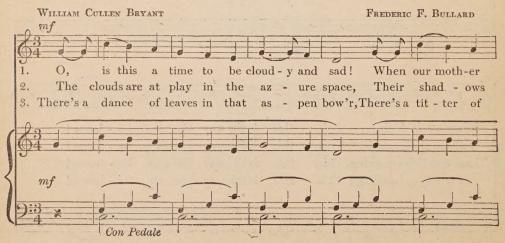




HOW THE RAIN BEHAVES

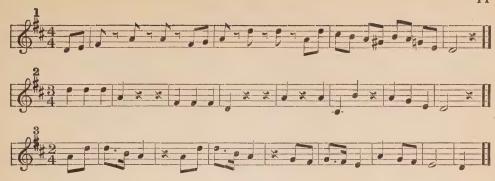








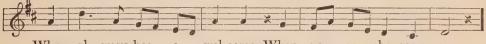




CHEERFULNESS



- 1. There is a lit tle maid-en—Who is she? Do you know?—
- 2. Each spot she makes the bright-er As if she were the sun,



Who al-ways has a wel-come Wher-ev-er she may go.

And she is sought and cher-ished And lov'd by ev-'ry one.



Her face is like the May-time, Her voice is like a bird's; You sure-ly must have met her— You cer-tain-ly can guess;



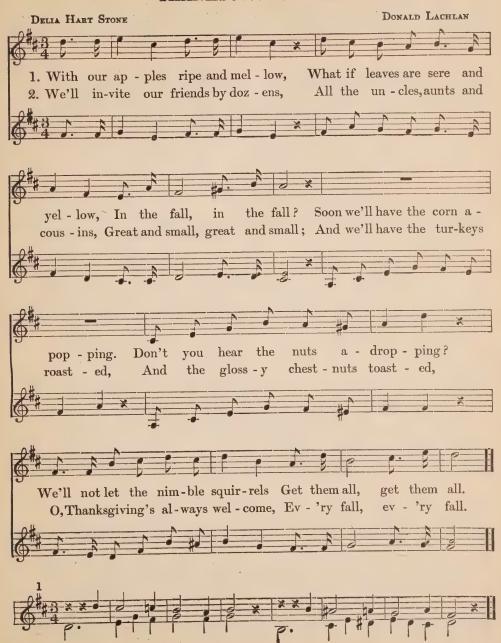
The sweet-est of all mu-sic Is in her light-est words. What! must I in - tro-duce her? Her name is Cheer-ful-ness.



HEY BALOO



THANKSGIVING TIME

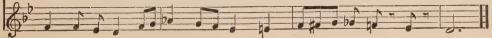




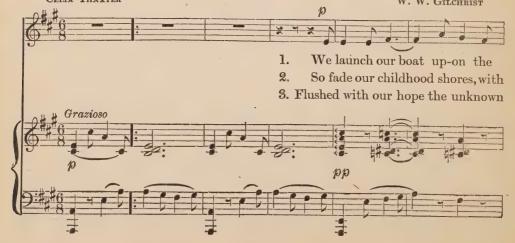




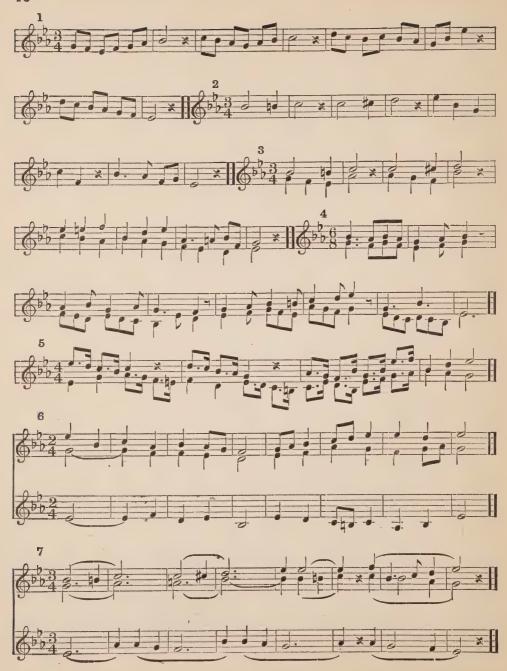




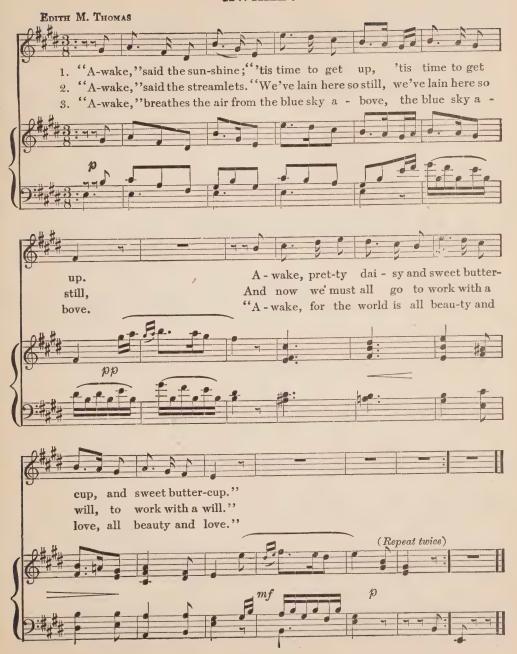


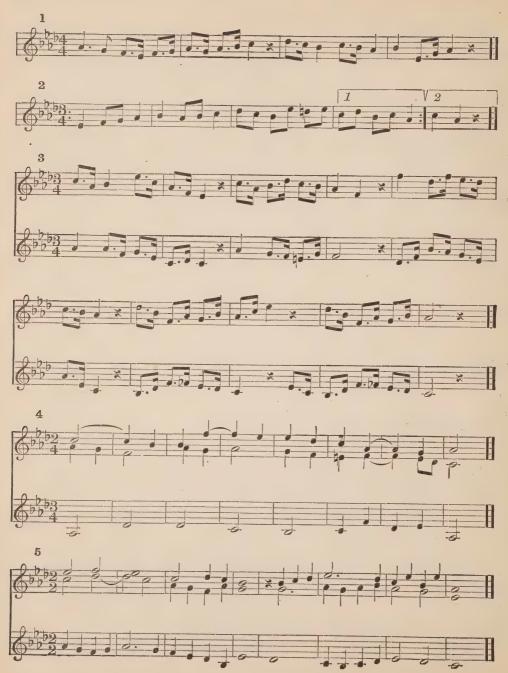






AWAKE!





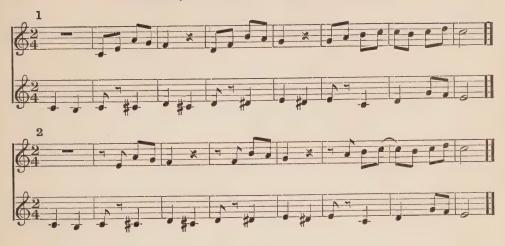
THE SHEPHERD



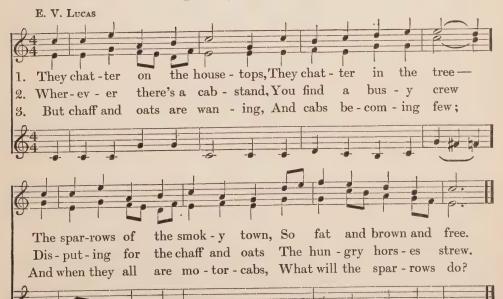


SECOND SECTION

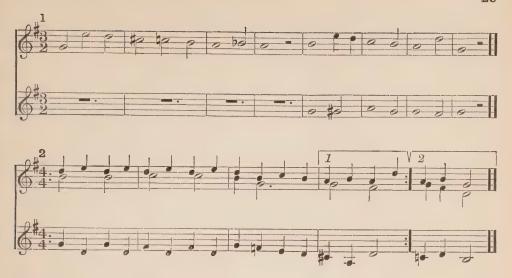
Further Study of Three-Part Singing and of Chromatics

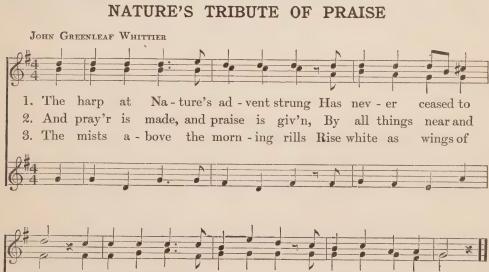


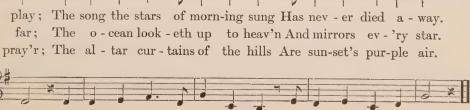
THE SPARROWS



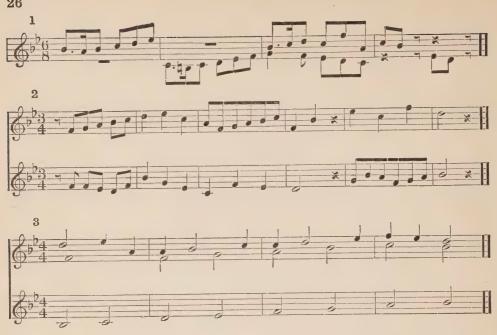










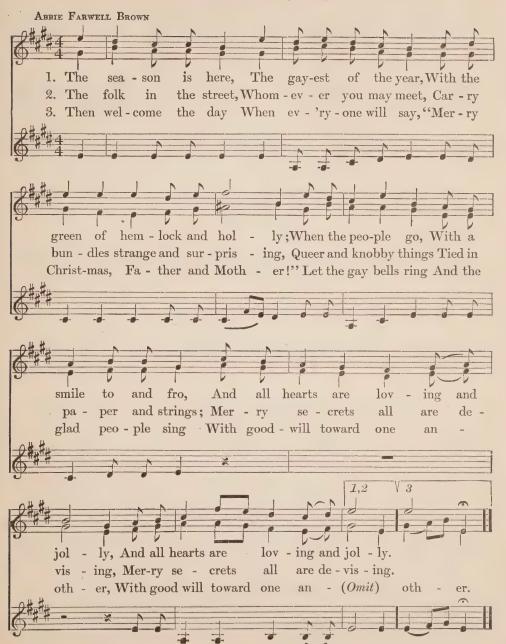








CHRISTMAS SONG







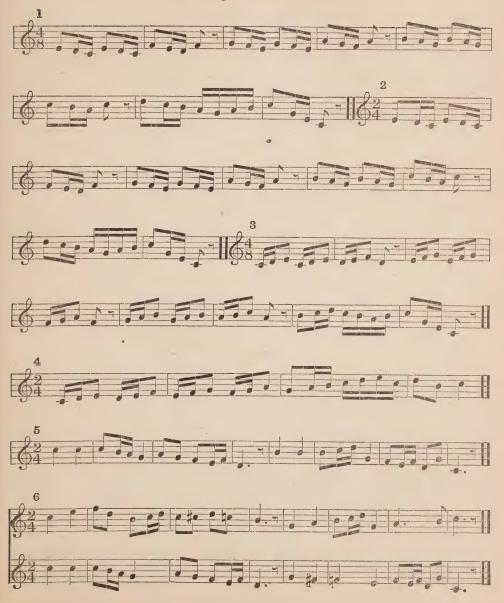






THIRD SECTION

Three Unequal Sounds to the Beat



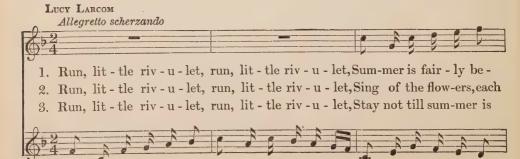
THE SKYLARK





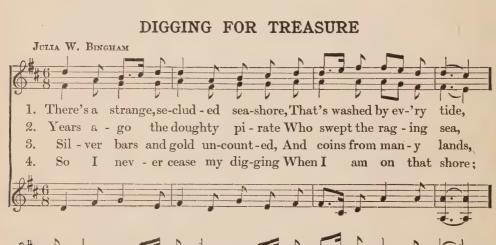


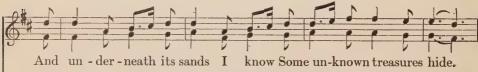
THE RIVULET









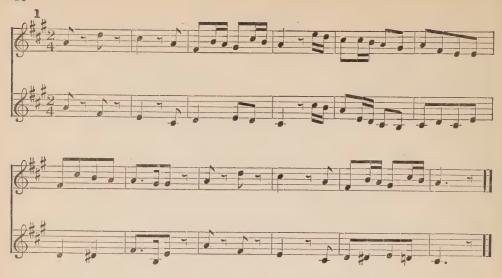


And un - der - neath its sands I know Some un-known treasures hide. There bur - ied deep his sto - len wealth And left it all for me. And heaps of shimm'ring, sparkling gems Lie hid-den in the sands. I know some day I'll find the spoils Left there so long be - fore!



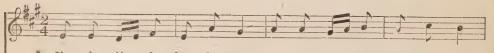
THE DANCE





SLEIGH SONG



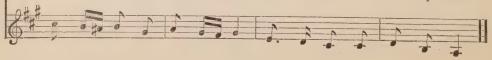


- 1. Jin-gle, jin-gle, clear the way, 'Tis the mer-ry, mer-ry sleigh!
- 2. See the gleam of glanc es bright, Flashing o'er the path-way white!
- 3. Jin-gle, jin-gle, down the hills, O'er the mead-ows, past the mills;





As it soft-ly scuds a - long, Hear the burst of hap - py song. Jin - gle, jin - gle, mid the storm, Fun and frol - ic keep us warm. Now 'tis slow and now 'tis fast; Win - ter will not al - ways last.

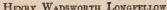






rise; The rose has but a sum-mer reign; The dai-sy nev - er dies.

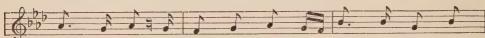
A VISION



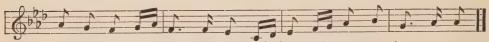


1. I hear the wind a - mong the trees, It plays ce - les - tial

2. And o - ver me un - rolls on high The splen - did scen - ery



sym - pho-nies; I see the branch - es down - ward bent, Like of the sky, Where thro' a sap - phire sea the sun Sails



keys of some great in - strument, Like keys of some great in - stru-ment. like a gold - en gal - le - on, Sails like a gold - en gal - le - on.

THE SEASONS



- 1. Birds are in the wood land, buds are on the tree,
- 2. Fruits are ripe in Au tumn, leaves are sere and red;



Mer - ry Spring is com - ing— ope the pane and see.

While we glean the corn - field, thank -ing God for bread.



Then come sport - ive breez - es, fields with flow'rs are gay, Then, at hap - py Christ - mas, mer - ri - ly we sing,



In the woods we're sing - ing through the Sum - mer day. Thank - ful for the bless - ings all the sea - sons bring.

FOURTH SECTION

Study of the Minor Keys, in connection with their Relative Major Keys THE PRIMITIVE SCALE OF A MINOR THE MELODIC SCALE OF A MINOR THE HARMONIC SCALE OF A MINOR

THE DANCING WAVES

WITH TWO-PART HUMMING ACCOMPANIMENT



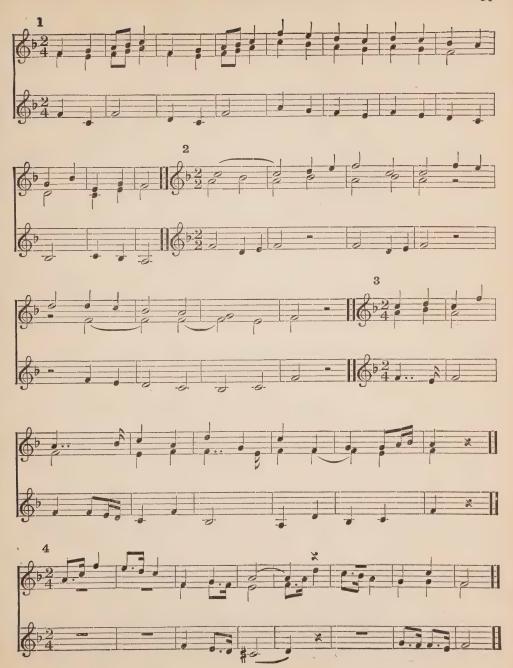






SPINNING SONG





THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW

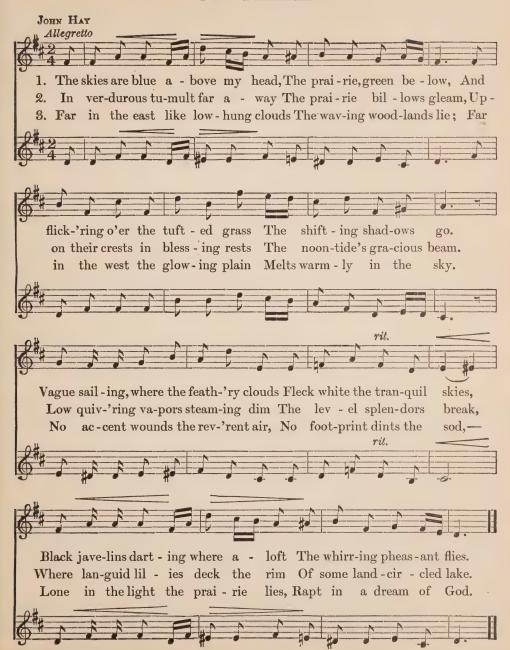


THE PROPER WAY





THE PRAIRIE





COMMON THINGS



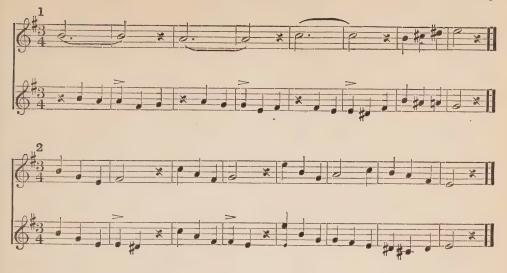
HUNTERS' CHORUS





SPANISH DANCE





LEAVES AT PLAY



- 1. Scam per lit tle leaves, a bout, In the au-tumn sun;
- 2. When you've run a month or so, Ve ry tired you'll get;
- 3. So run on and have your play, Romp with all your might;



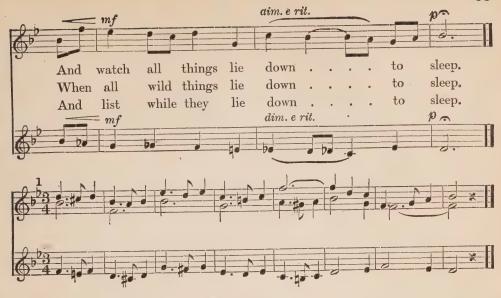


I can hear the old Wind shout, Laughing, laughing as you run. But the same old Wind, I know, Will be laugh-ing, laugh-ing yet. Dance a-cross the au-tumn day, While the sun is bright, is bright.

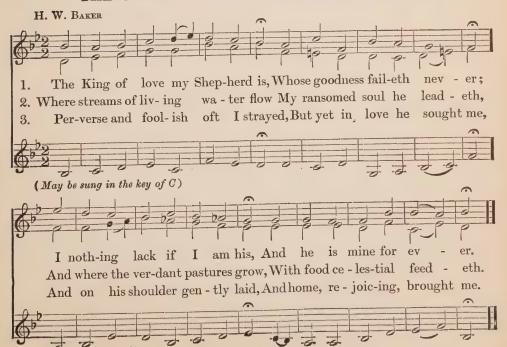


DOWN TO SLEEP





THE KING OF LOVE MY SHEPHERD IS

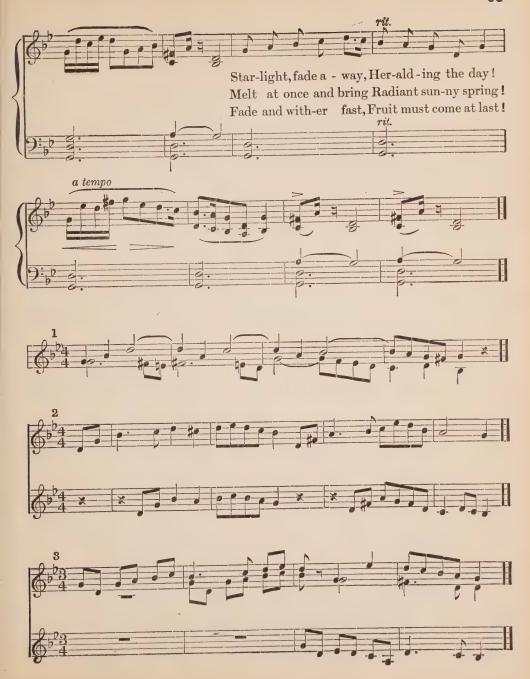


SUMMER SPOILS











THE LITTLE RED OWL



YOUR BIRTHDAY





EGYPT

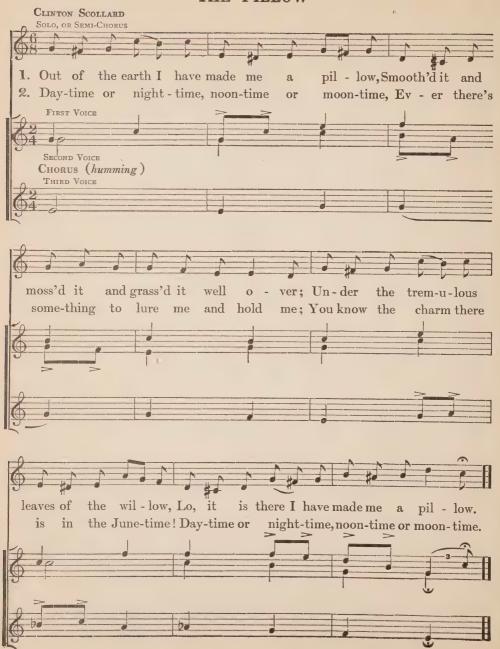


FIFTH SECTION

The Triplet, and Nine-Eight and Twelve-Eight Measure



THE PILLOW



THE MORNING STAR W. W. GILCHRIST Allegretto 10 dolce Morn-ing Star, . . Star of 1. Beau - ti - ful, beau-ti-ful 2. Beau - ti - ful Star, you seem to say, . . "Be-hold the Morn-ing Star, . . Star of 3. Beau - ti - ful, beau-ti-ful Allegretto p legato e dolce Ped. Yes - ter-day's bur-dens were hard to the world you are! hope Beau - ti - ful her - ald, a promise of of an - oth - er day." dawn The night . . is pass'd; to the world you to the world you are! hope bear, The night brought dark-ness ev-'ry-where. light You give the world ere you take your flight. say, "Be-hold the dawn of a bet-ter (Omit.) day. ''.



SANTA LUCIA



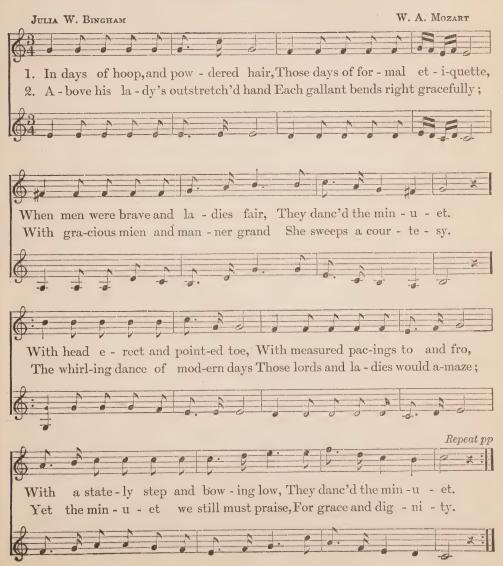
DAYBREAK



SIXTH SECTION

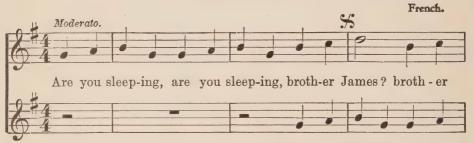
Further Study of Minor Keys, with their Relative and Tonic Major Keys

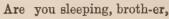
THE MINUET

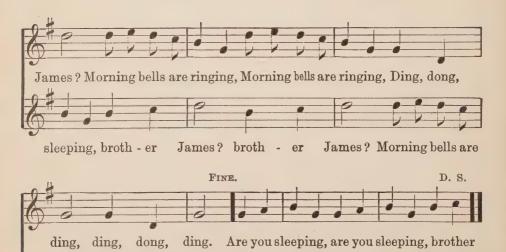




TWO-PART ROUND

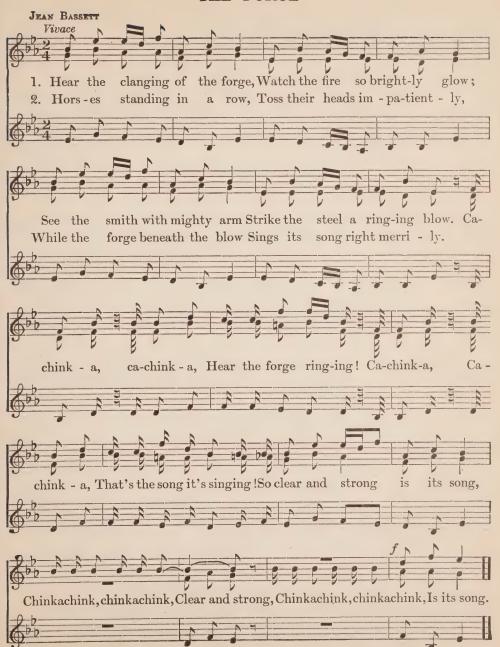






ringing, morning bells are ringing. Ding, dong, ding, dong, ding, dong, ding. Are you

THE FORGE



SHADOWS





THE HAPPY FARMER



THE TREASURE-SEEKER

N. EARLE



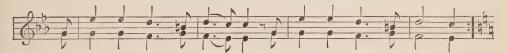
- 1. They tell the sto ry of a man Who roam'd the wide world o ver,
- 2. Till, com-ing home, a tired old man, Dis cour-aged and down-heart ed;



And spent his whole life try - ing To find a four-leaf clo - ver. He threw him-self up - on the ground, But quick a - gain up - start - ed;



For this, once found, would bring him peace And hap-pi-ness for-ev-er. For there, be-fore his own house-door, And spread the whole field o-ver,



And so he roam'd and sought in vain, He found the treas - ure nev - er. Were grow-ing fra - grant bunch-es Of long-sought four - leaf clo - ver.



Dear heart, there comes the tru - est joy To those who seek it nev - er;

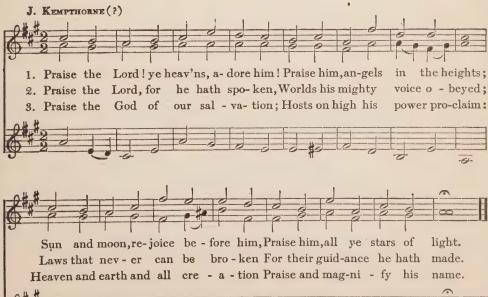


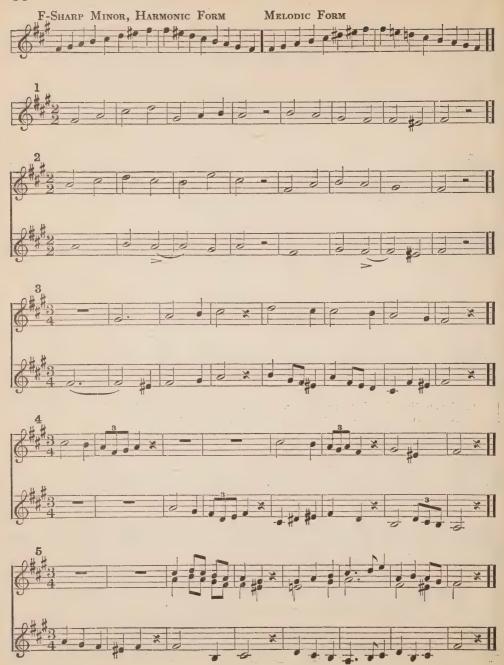
And hap - pi - ness, in du - ty's field, Re - wards the do - er ev - er.











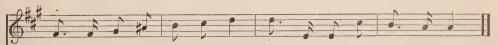


BOYS WANTED



- 1. Boys of spir it, boys of will, Boys of mus-cle, brain and pow'r,
- 2. Not the weak and whin-ing drones That all trou-ble mag ni fy-
- 3. Do what-e'er you have to do With a true and ear-nest zeal.





Fit to cope with an -y-thing—These are want -ed ev - 'ry hour.

Not the watchword, "O, I can't," But that oth - er one, "I'll try."

Bend your sin - ews to the task—Put your shoulder to the wheel.



A SPRING LILT



















GOOD NIGHT

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR

Swedish Folksong



- 1. Now fades the sun, and one by one The stars gleam soft and fair; But on ly si lent dews dis till, To fall in fair y rain;
- 2. And down the lawn the ros es droop Their crimson and their snow; Good night! good night! the moon will light The east before the dawn,



No rob - in sings, no swal - low wings Its flight in air . .

And on - ly whis-p'ring breez-es thrill The grove and plain. .

And pop-pies hide their scar - let pride, And wait to blow, .

And stars a - rise to gem the skies, And jour-ney on. . .



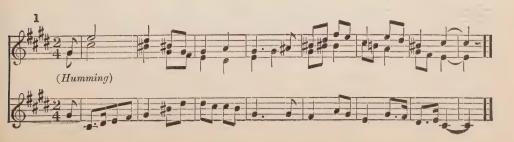
The li-ly slum-bers on the lake, Where not a rip-ple stirs; Good-night, and sweetest dreams be thine, Through all their shining way,



The hare lies crouch'd a-mid the brake, The partridge 'neath the firs; Till dark - ness goes and bird and rose With rap-ture greet the day.



The li - ly slum-bers on the lake; No rip - ple stirs. . Good-night! and sweet-est dreams be thine Un-til the day. . .



GROWN-UP LAND





REAL SPORT



- 1. You can take a tub with a rub and a scrub in a
- 2. You may lie and dream in the bed of a stream when an



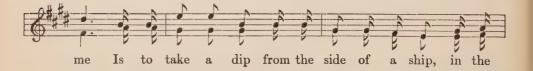
two - foot tank of tin, . . You can stand and look at the Au - gust day is dawn - ing, Or be - lieve 'tis nice to . .



whirl-ing brook and think a - bout jump-ing in; . . You can break the ice on your tub of a win-ter morn-ing; You may



chat-ter and shake in the cold black lake, but the kind of a bath for stand and shiv-er be - side the riv-er, but the kind of a bath for





trough of the roll-ing sea, in the trough of the roll-ing sea.

SEVENTH SECTION

Rarer Forms of Notation and Rhythm



THE SWALLOWS

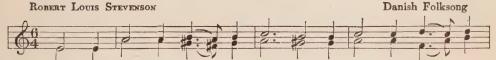












- 1. I should like to rise and go Where the gold en ap ples
- 2. Where a mong the des ert sands Some de sert ed cit y
- 3. There I'll come when I'm a man, With a cam el car a



grow; Where be - low an-oth - er sky Par - rot is - lands an-chored stands; All its chil-dren, sweep and prince, Grown to man - hood a - ges van; Light a fire in the gloom Of some dust - y din - ing -



lie; Where in sun-shine reaching out East-ern cit-ies miles asince; Not a foot in street or house, Not a stir of child or room, See the pic-tures on the walls, He-roes, fights and fes-ti-

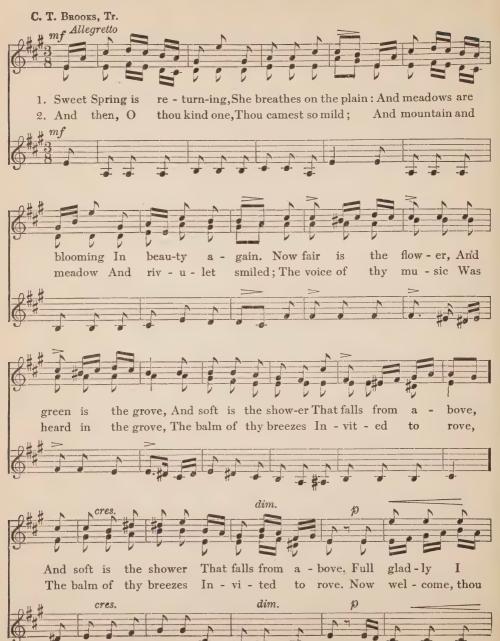


bout, Are with mosque and min - a - ret Deep 'mid sand - y gar-dens set. mouse, And when kind-ly falls the night, In all the town no spark of light. vals; In a cor - ner find the toys Of the old E-gypt-ian boys.





SWEET SPRING IS RETURNING



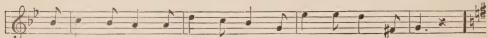


THE HIDDEN FLUTE

MINNA IRVING



- 1. 'Twas just be-fore the end of day, And af ter sud-den rain,
- 2. We heard him practice o'er and o'er The same me lo dious air,
- 3. The sun up on the tall est tree A shaft of glo-ry threw,



When from the wet and shin-ing wood A-rose the sil-ver strain; And traced the mu-sic to its source But found no play - er there.

And tilt-ing on the top-most bough A-gainst the bree-zy blue



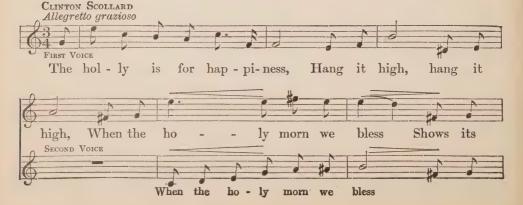
And, stumbling o - ver tan-gled vines And many a twist-ed root, We Then, while in - to each oth-er's eyes We gazed with won-der mute, A - We saw a lark with spot-ted breast And so - ber rus-set suit, A



ran, we ran a - long the nar-row path gain, a-gain, a - bove us rip-pled out lark, a lark, and swell-ing in his throat

To find the hid-den flute. The rap-ture of the flute. Be - held the hid-den flute.

THE HOLLY



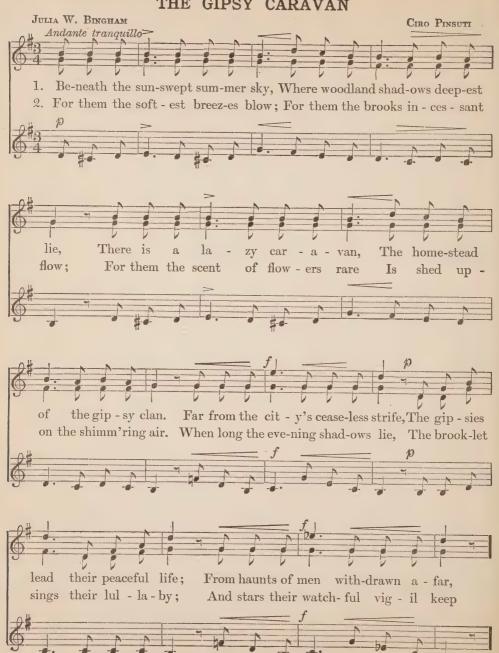




mel - o - dy fore-tells; How they tin - kle, tin - kle, tin - kle, tan - kle,

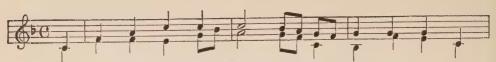


THE GIPSY CARAVAN

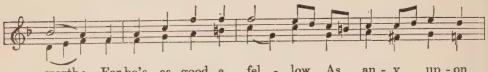




OLD CHRISTMAS



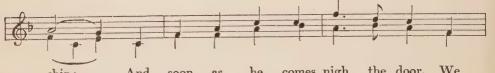
- 1. Now he who knows old Christ mas He knows a carle of
- 2. With hol-ly sprigs and i vy We make the house look



worth;—For he's as good a fel - low As an - y up - on gay, To please the dear old fel - low, For 'twas his an-cient



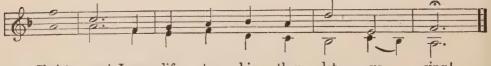
earth. He comes warm-cloak'd and coat - ed, And but-toned to the way. He tells us wit - ty sto - ries, And sings with might and



comes nigh the door, We he chin; . . And soon as his Un vis - it then talk of last We main:. .



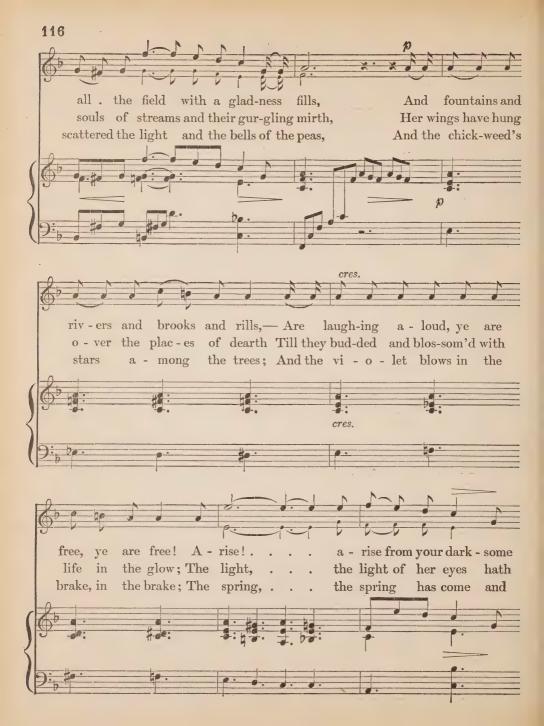
ope, we ope and let . . him in. Good luck un - to old til he comes, he comes . a - gain. Good luck un - to old



let sing! Christ - mas! Long life to him then us him then let sing! Christ - mas! Long life to us

THE AWAKENING









NINTH SECTION

Devotional and Patriotic Songs



O GOD, THE ROCK OF AGES



THE VOICE OF EVENING



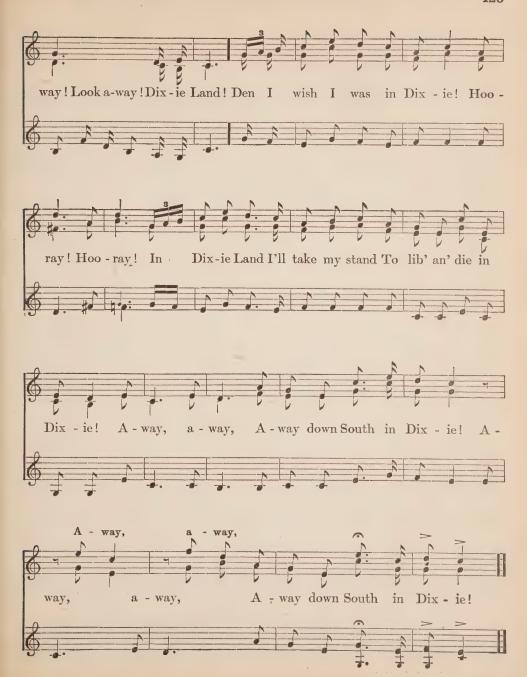
THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD



LORD, WHILE FOR ALL MANKIND







O CANADA! OUR FATHERS' LAND OF OLD

CANADIAN NATIONAL SONG Written by
His Hon. R. Stanley Weir, D.C.L.
Recorder of Montreal Melody by C. Lavallée Harmonized by G. A. Grant-Schaefer Maestoso e risoluto Can - a - da! Our home, and Na -tive land, True pa - tri - ot - love in Can - a - da!Where pines and ma-ples grow, Great prai - ries and Can - a - da! Be-neath thy shin-ing skies May stal - wart and a tempo com-mand. With glow-ing hearts we see thee rise, How dear to thy broad do - main. From us To keep thee stead - fast through the years From maid -ens rise;



OUTLINE OF STUDY-MATERIAL, PART ONE

IN GENERAL

One-part, two-part, and three-part songs and exercises in various major and minor keys and in all rhythm-forms; all flatted and all sharped scale-degrees approached stepwise and by skips, as well as in chromatic progressions; portions of the chromatic scale embodied in melody; the minor scales—primitive, harmonic, melodic—in nine keys, with the relative and tonic major keys; elementary and intermediate study of three-part singing with widely varied harmonic effects, diatonic and chromatic; typical examples of modulation, not involving theoretical study of the subject; the triplet and the rhythm-types of which it is a unit; rarer forms of notation and rhythm; thorough presentation of subdivisions of the beat; further study of expression-marks

IN DETAIL

ABBREVIATIONS: 12-2 means page 12, exercise 2; 12-S means song on page 12

Sec. I, pages 5 to 22, Studies and Songs in One and Two Parts; Elementary Work in Three Parts—Review exercises and songs, 5 to 7; three-part exercises beginning in unison; the same in other keys, with increasing freedom in three-part singing, 8 to 22; special review of rhythm-forms, 14 to 17.

SEC. II, pages 23 to 32, Further Study of Three-Part Singing and of Chromatics—Progressions through sharped scale-degrees, and through flatted scale-degrees, with review of rests on accented beats, 23 to 26; the same in other keys, 27 to 32.

Sec. III, pages 33 to 42, Three Unequal Sounds to the Beat—Song embodying considerable freedom in this rhythm-form, 36–S.

Sec. IV, pages 43 to 68, Study of the Minor Keys, in connection with their Relative Major Keys—Types of scales, 43; a song introducing minor effects in two-part humming accompaniment, 44-S; major and minor contrasted, 46; the same developed in detail in five keys; a song with characteristic primitive minor effects, 68-S.

SEC. V, pages 69 to 74, The Triplet, and Nine-Eight and Twelve-Eight Measures—The divided beat and the triplet in obvious contrast, 70-S; the triplet, with the after-beat note and the be-

fore-the-beat note, 72; nine-eight measure, 73; twelve-eight measure, 74.

Sec. VI, pages 75 to 98, Further Study of Minor Keys, with their Relative and Tonic Major Keys—Somewhat extended study of variations in mode and key, in keys of C major, E-flat major, C minor, 75 to 81; typical major songs with minor effects, 85, 86, 89, 93; typical traditional minor songs, 91, 95.

Sec. VII, pages 99 to 104, Rarer Forms of Notation and Rhythm—Alla breve and other time-marks, with older types of quarter-rests, and the dot after a bar, 99; typical groupings of eighth-notes, using the beam in place of a slur, 99, 100; cautionary restoration sharp, 100—3; cautionary cancels, 101–S; old-style cancellation of double-sharps and double-flats, 100—1—2; four-two, six-four, and nine-four measures, 100 to 102; two-eight, 103; well-known chromatic scale song, 105–S.

Sec. VIII, pages 105 to 118, Miscellaneous Exercises and Songs—Two-page and three-page songs specially adapted for use at public exercises, 106 to 117; tests, recreation, review.

Sec. IX, pages 119 to 127, Devotional and Patriotic Songs—Standard selections arranged in three-parts.

BOOK THREE, PART TWO

A DAY OF SUNSHINE



CONFIDENCE





THE BELL-BUOY



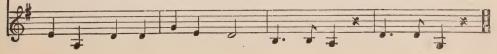






Pret - ty gor-geous hap-py thing; But - ter-fly, I must catch you, jew - el rare; But - ter-fly, Here shall lie a life - less thing -But - ter-fly,

but - ter-fly. but - ter-fly." but - ter-fly."





10Y OF LIFE

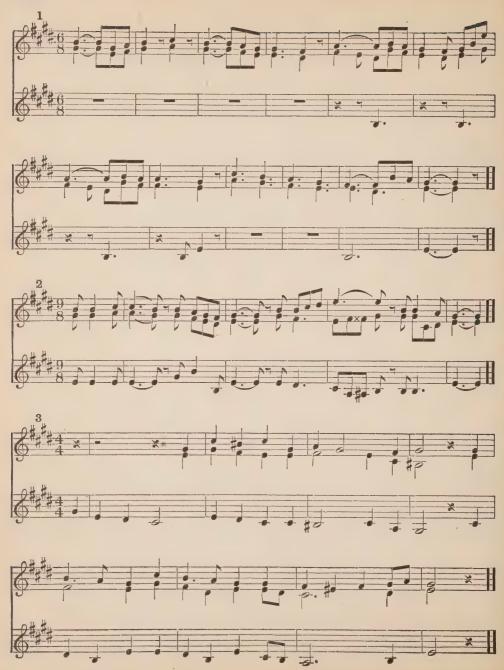




MAY SONG









THE FOUR WINDS

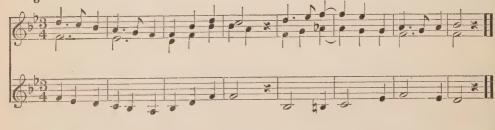




THE HAPPIEST HEART

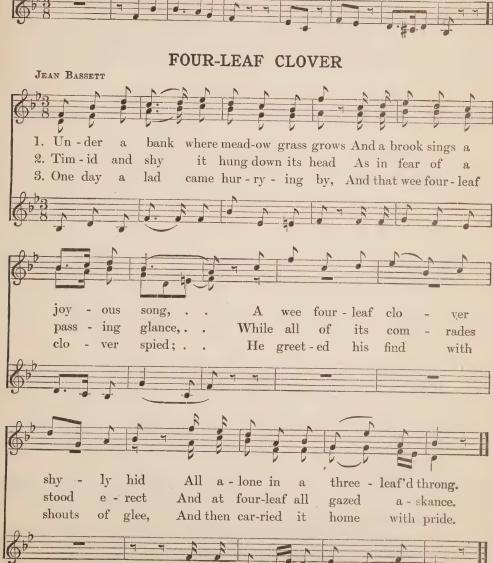










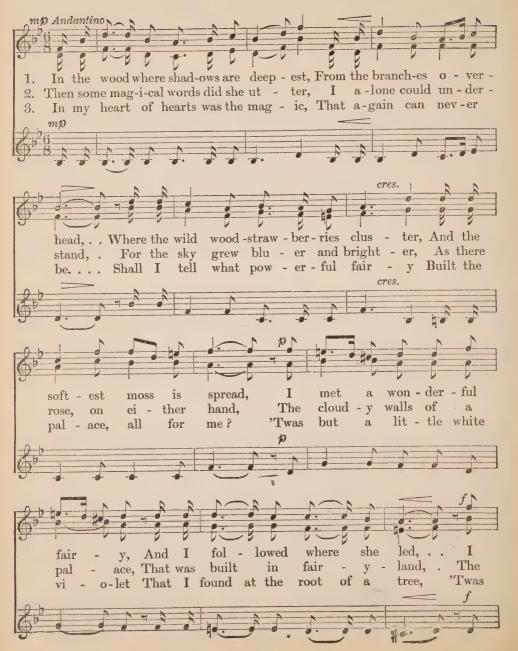


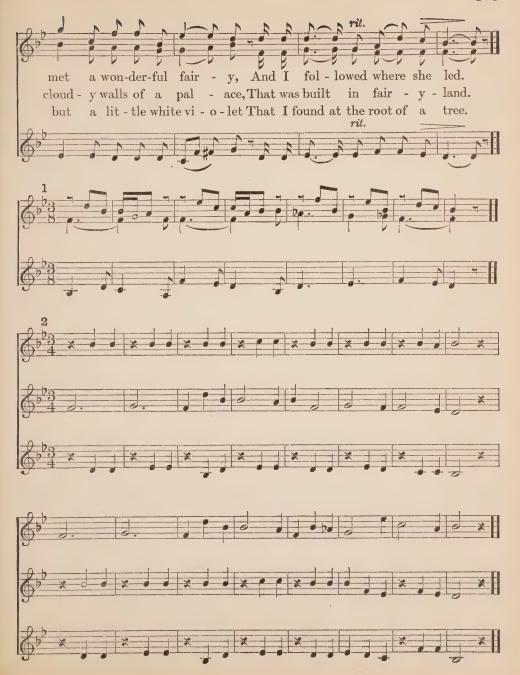
THE WONDERFUL WORLD

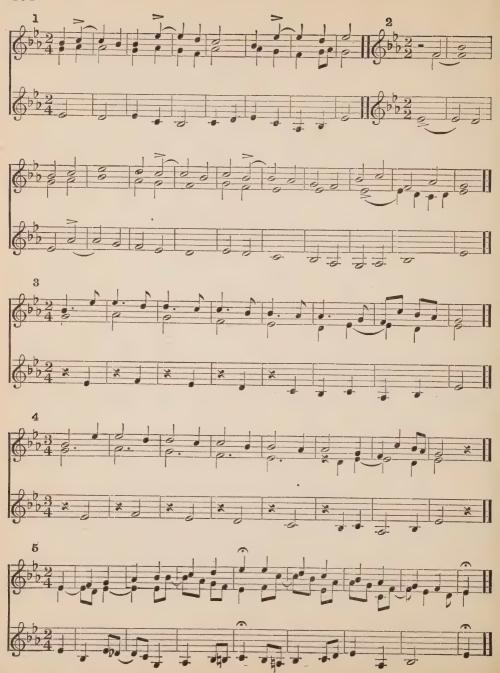




IN THE WOODS

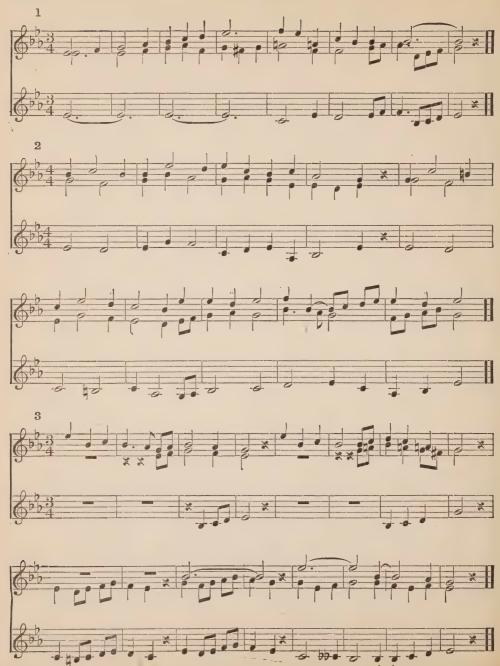






THE BOY WHO FORGETS

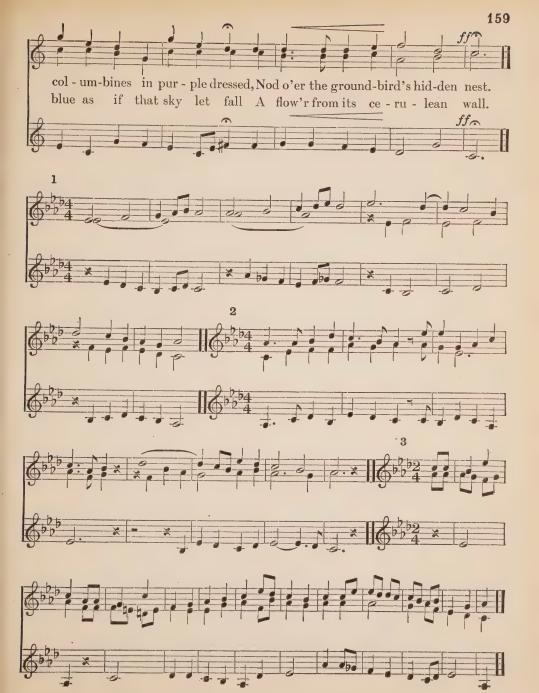






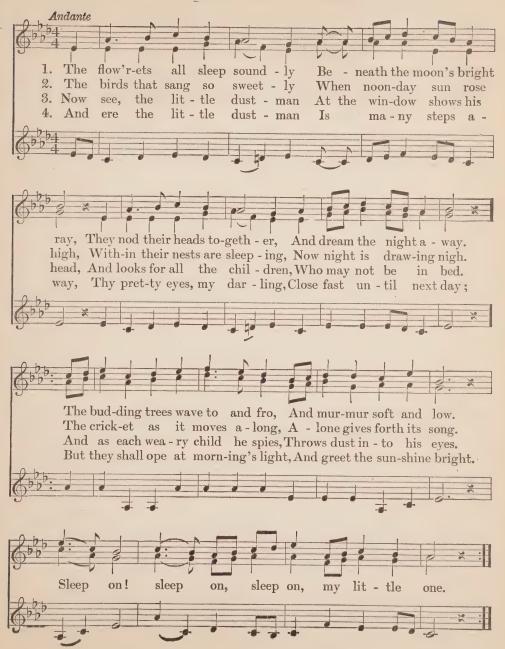
TO THE FRINGED GENTIAN







THE LITTLE DUSTMAN



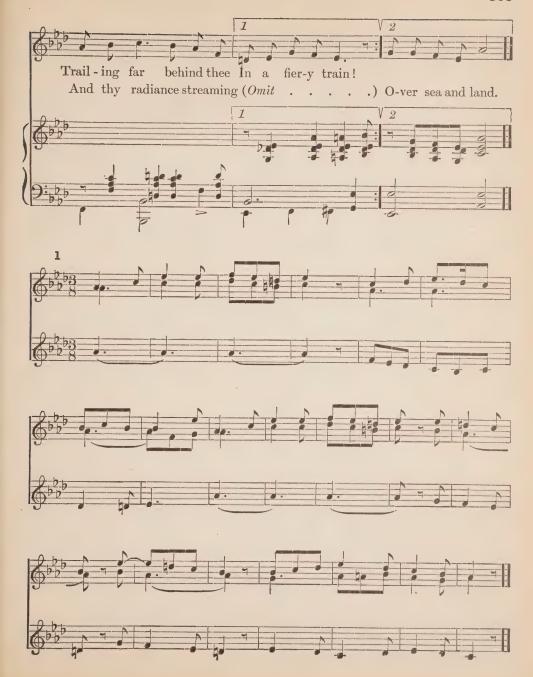


HARVESTING



EVENING AND MORNING

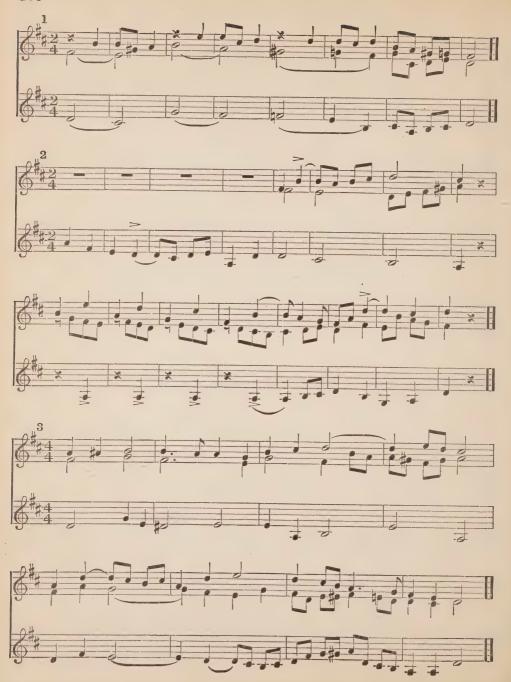


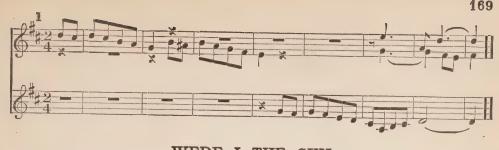




THE ROSES AND CARNATIONS











A HANDFUL OF A VALLEY



















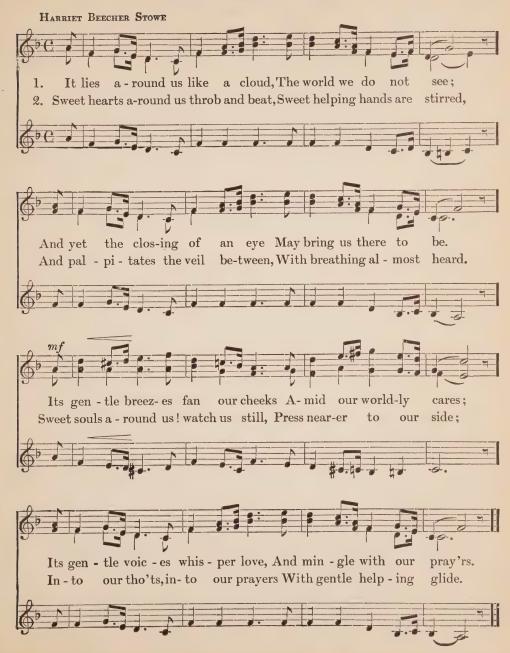
THE NIGHT IS CALM







THE OTHER WORLD



THE DAFFODILS



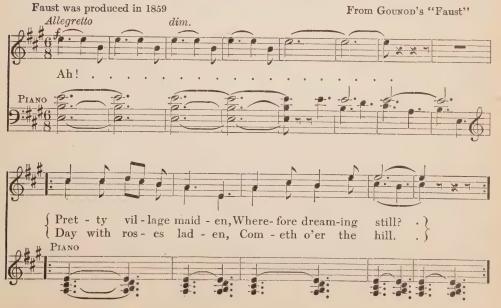


ALFRED TENNYSON





PRETTY VILLAGE MAIDEN









GOD SAVE THE KING



Thine is the vic -to-ry, Thine the sal-va - tion, Strong to de - liv - er, Own we Thine hand. Sing hal-le - lu - jah, Shout in ho-san-nas, God keep our coun-try Free ev - er - more.

COME, BUY





THE WORLD'S WANDERER





THOU'RT LIKE A TENDER FLOWER

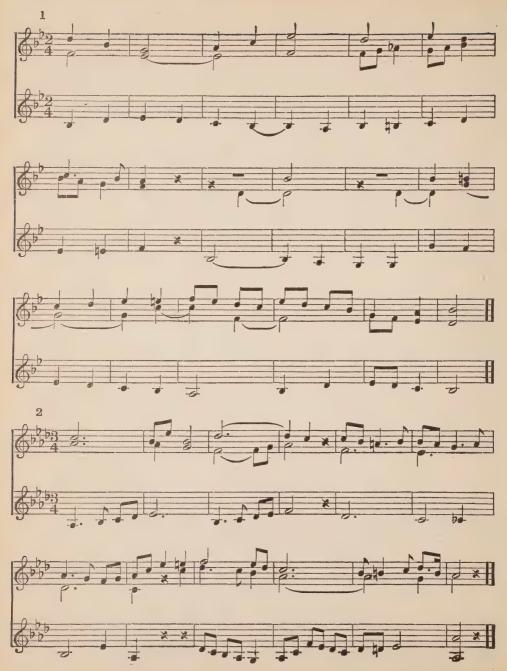
(UNISON OR THREE VOICES)





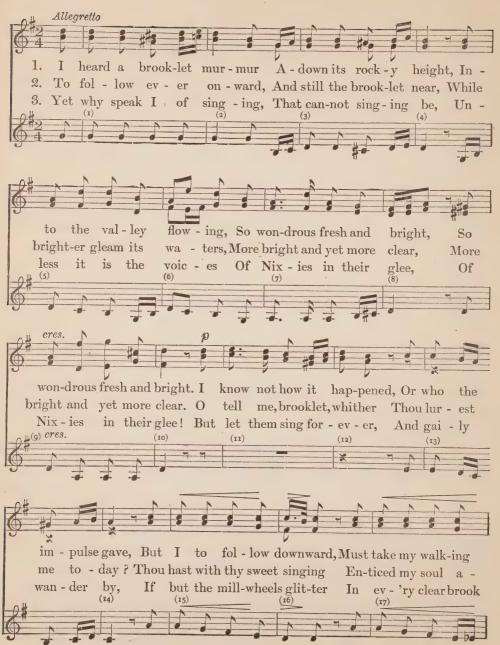
SOFTLY SIGHS THE VOICE OF EVENING

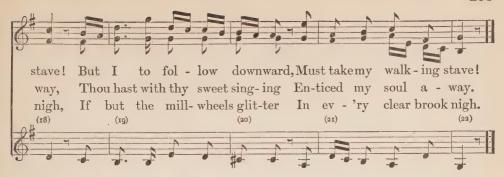






THE BROOKLET





THE BROOKLET

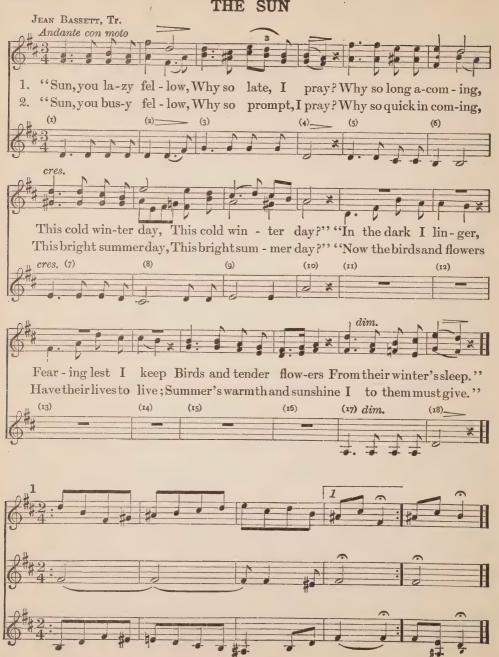
HUMMING ACCOMPANIMENT



KINSHIP



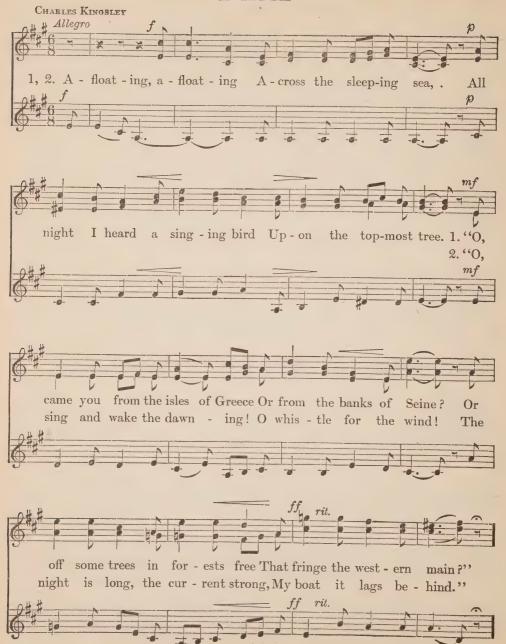


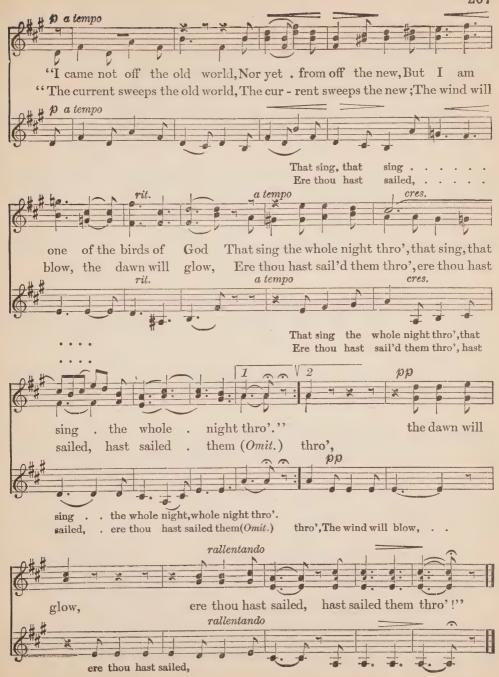


THE SUN HUMMING ACCOMPANIMENT



A MYTH



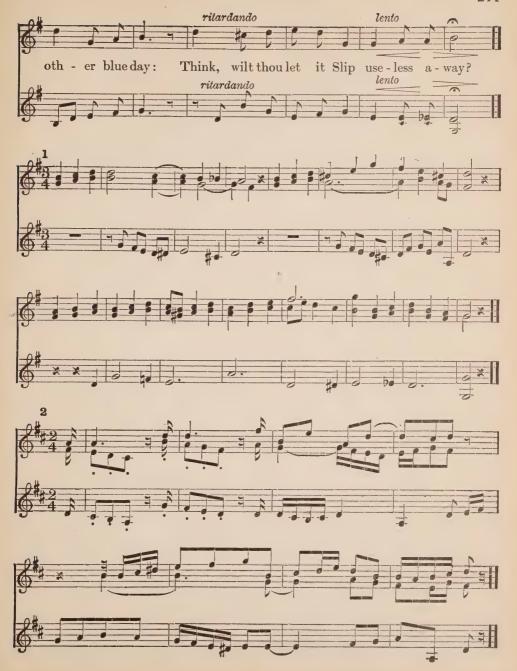


SWALLOW SONG



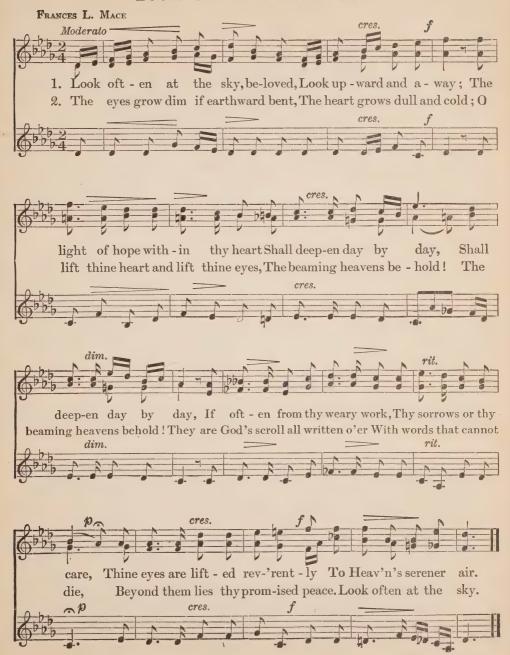








LOOK OFTEN AT THE SKY



I REMEMBER





LORD ULLIN'S DAUGHTER





THE BLACKSMITH



- 1. Our blacksmith is a stronger man Than an -y in the town;
- 2. He nev er learned to read or write, Or do the sim plest sums.
- 3. He nev-er does a sin-gle thing That cop-y books ex-tol,
- 4. His mus-cles are ter rif-ic! Why, I'll tell you what he'll do.



At lift-ing weights and bending bars He has immense re-nown; But what of that! He'll take a stone And bite it in - to crumbs, But if he wants to light his pipe, He picks a glow-ing coal—He'll let you bind his straightened arm, So tight it turns it blue,



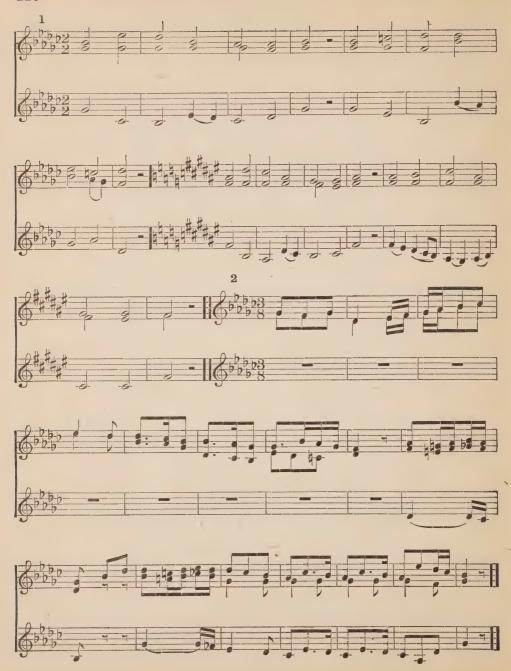
And no one dis - a - grees with him Be - cause he knocks them down.

Or break a sil - ver coin be-tween His fin-gers and his thumbs.

For noth-ing hurts his hand of steel—And holds it to the bowl,

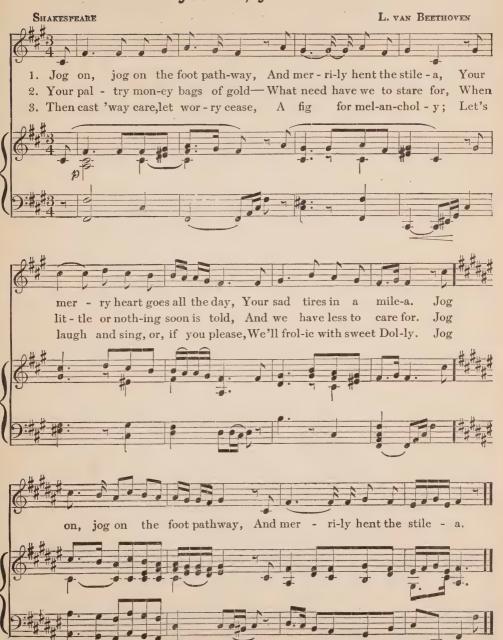
And then he'll bend his el - bow up, And snap the cords in two.

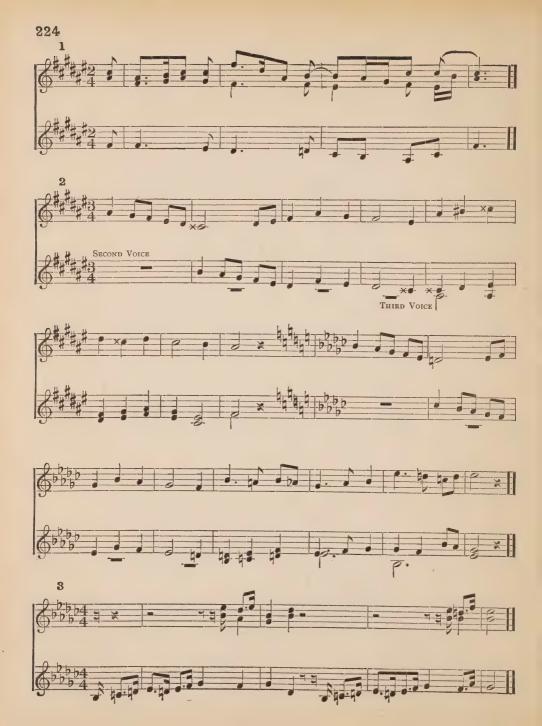












EVENING SONG



THE ARROW AND THE SONG





LIFT THINE EYES









HOME, SWEET HOME



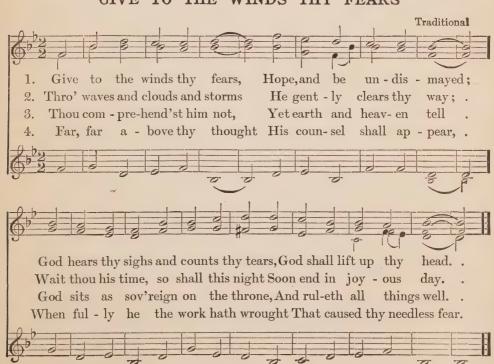








GIVE TO THE WINDS THY FEARS



THE MARSEILLAISE







4 O Liberty! can Man resign thee?
Once having felt thy gen'rous flame,
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine
thee?

||: Or whips thy noble spirit tame?:||
Too long the world has wept bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.

To arms, etc.

Still be the aim to which we aspire.

May each spirit ever be lighted

||:With the flame they both can inspire.:||
All may be won; be but united,
Our foes we will crush 'neath our feet;

No more then Frenchmen will repeat That dread cry which hath our land affrighted!

To arms, etc.

THE HARDY NORSEMAN



MOTHER DEAR



LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT







LORELEY







A CANADIAN BOAT SONG



TABLE OF THE KEYS



BRIEF GLOSSARY OF MUSICAL TERMS

(In the pronunciation-key, a is short ah, never a as in at; o is short oh; oo and ay arc also short, like oo in "foot" and ai in "gaily." Common abbreviations are in brackets.)

Accelerando [accel.] (at-tchay-lay-rahn'do), accelerating.

Adagio (a-da'djo), leisurely, slowly.

Ad libitum (ad lee'bee-toom), not in strict time. Al or Alla (al or ala), to, or in: as Alla marcia (mar'tchee-a), in the style of a march; al fine, to the end.

Allegretto (a-lay-gray'to), joyfully.

Allegro (a-lay'gro), gaily, mirthfully, rapidly. Andante (an-dan'tay), rather slowly.

Andantino (an-dan-tee'no), diminutive of Andante; faster than Andante.

Animando (a-nee-mahn'do), growing more an-

Animato (a-nee-ma'to), with life and spirit. A tempo (a taym'po), in time, at regular speed.

Ben (bayn), well, very.

Cantabile (can-ta'bee-lay), in a song style. Coda (ko'da), a concluding section. Con, with: as Con fuoco (fwo'ko), with fire. Crescendo, [cres. or cresc.] (cray-shayn'do), gradually increasing in tone-power.

Da capo, [D. C.] $(da\ ca'po)$, return to the beginning.

Dal segno, [D. S.] (dahl say'nyo), return to the sign.

Diminuendo, [dim.] (dee-mee-noo-ayn'do), gradually diminishing in tone-power. Dolce (dawl'tshay), softly, sweetly.

 \mathbf{E} (ay), ed (ayd), and.

Espressivo (ay-spray-see'vo), con espressione (ay-spray-see-oh'nay), with expression.

Fermata (fair-ma'ta), a hold-sign. Finale (fee-na'lay), last movement of a work. Fine (fee'nay), end. Forte, [f] (fohr'tay), loud.

Fortissimo, [ff] (fohr-tee'see-mo), very loud.

Giojoso (djo-yo'so), joyously. Grandioso (gran-dee-o'so), grandly. Grave (gra'vay), gravely, very slowly. Grazioso (gra-tsee-o'so), gracefully.

Largamente (lar-ga-mayn'tay), in broad style. Largo (lar'go), broad, large. Legato (lay-ga'to), connected, smoothly. Leggiero (lay-djay-ro), lightly. Lento (layn'to), slowly.

Ma (ma), but: ma non troppo, but not too much. Maestoso (ma-ays-to'so), majestic, grand.

Marcato (mar-ka'to), well marked.

Meno (may'no), less.

Mezzo (may'dzo), medium, half.

Mezzo forte, [mf] (may'dzo for'tay), medium

Mezzo piano, [mp] (may'dzo pee-a'no), medium soft.

Moderato (maw-day-ra'to), moderately.

Molto (mohl'to), very, much.

Mosso (mos'so), moved, quicker, with more

Moto (moh'to), movement, motion.

Non (non), not.

Opus, [Op.] (o'poos), work: as Op. 25.

Pedale (pay-da'lay), pedal. Pianissimo, pp (pee-a-nee'see-mo), very softly. Piano, p (pee-a'no), softly. Piu (pee-oo'), more.

Poco (po'ko), un poco, a little.

Poco a poco (po'ko a po'ko), little by little. Presto (pray'sto), quickly.

Quasi (kwa'see), like, somewhat.

Rallentando, [rall.] (rah-layn-tan'do)], gradually slackening in speed.

Ritardando, [rit.] (ree-tar-dan'do), with gradual decrease in speed and force.

Scherzando (skair-tzan'do), playfully. Semplice (saym-plee'tchay), simply.

Sempre (saym'pray), always, still, continuously.

Senza (sayn'tza), without.

Sforzando, [sf or sfz] (sfor-tzan'do), forced, strongly accented. >

Sostenuto (sos-tay-noo'to), sustained, in a connected manner.

Sotto voce (saw'to vo'tchay), in an under-tone, or in subdued voice.

Staccato (sta-ka'to), separated, not legato. Stringendo (streen-djayn'do), increasing in speed and intensity.

Tempo primo (taym'po pree'mo), time or speed as at the beginning of the piece.

Tranquillo (tran-kwee'lo), tranquilly, peacefully.

Troppo (traw'po), too much.

Un (oon), a, one.

Vivace (vee-va'tchay), vivaciously. Voce (vo'tchay), voice.

RUDIMENTARY FACTS OF MUSIC

(Adapted for study by pupils of Grammar Schools)

NOTATION

The elements of music are Tone and Rhythm.

A Musical Tone has *Pitch*, *Duration*, *Force* and *Quality*, each of which has its appropriate means of notation.

The means of indicating (notating) PITCH are:

The STAFF, - five lines, with the spaces which they make;

LEGER LINES (or ADDED LINES) with their spaces;

CLEFS, which, by indicating the pitch-meaning of one line, show the meaning of all the lines and spaces of a staff;

LETTERS, which give definite pitch-names to all tones;

Sharps, Flats, and Naturals (Cancels) which modify the pitch-meaning of lines, spaces and letters;

Braces, which, by joining staves, determine the pitch of any number of parts (or instruments) performing together.

The musical features of Pitch are embodied in:

Scales, which associate tones in series in definite relations to one another; Keys, which associate each scale with a tone of definite pitch, called the *Key-Tone* (or *Key-Note*);

Modes, which determine the melodic and harmonic character of a composition; Chromatics, which modify and vary the character of Scales, Keys, and Modes.

The means of indicating Duration are:

Notes, which, while calling for tones of definite pitch, show the relative lengths of tones;

RESTS, which show the relative lengths of silences;

METRONOME-MARKS, which show the exact time-values of notes and rests.

The musical features of Duration are recorded in:

TERMS and Signs of speed and of variations in speed (See Glossary).

The means of indicating Force are:

TERMS and Signs of force and of variations in force (See Glossary).

The musical features of Force are embodied chiefly in Rhythm is indicated by

Bars, which show the place of the regularly recurring principal rhythmic accent; or, in other words, by

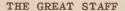
MEASURES, which comprise the note-groups between the bars. Each measure thus represents one of the symmetrical rhythm-groups of which the whole composition consists.

QUALITY may be indicated in a general way by certain marks of expression; but it is chiefly dependent upon the means (voice or instrument) and method by which the tone is produced.

Musical Notation can then definitely record the essential tonal and rhythmical features of any composition. But, as is the case with language, the printed signs leave much to be done by the interpreter.



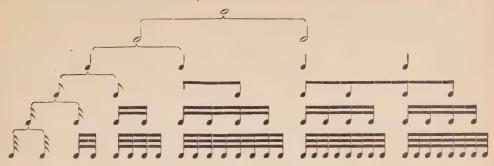
The C of the C-Clef is always "Middle C"







The Thick Bar has several uses beside that indicated above. Its commonest use is to show the close of a musical phrase at the end of a line of text.



This division of every note into two of the next lower denomination is the normal one. The most common of irregular groupings is that of three notes for the time-value of two. This is called a TRIPLET, and is marked with a 3.

A Dor after a note prolongs its value by half.

A second dot adds to the total tone-value half the value of the first dot.

RESTS

The signs of silence corresponding to the various notes are:

Dbl. Whole Rest Whole Rest Half-Rest Quarter-Rest 8th-Rest 16th-Rest 32d-Rest

Rests may be dotted like notes. The Whole Rest is generally used for a whole measure of silence, irrespective of the time-signature; but notes conform to exact time-values. The Half-Rest may not be used in 3-4 measure, but the Half-Note may be used. The dotted Half-Note fills a 6-8 measure; but the Half-Rest, with or without a dot, is not used in 6-8 measure.

These and other peculiarities of notation are not of great importance; but it is well for the pupil to observe current usage.

METRONOME-MARK

A Metronome-Mark (= 112) means that the piece is to be performed at such speed that there will be one hundred and twelve quarter-notes to the minute.

There are two Modes, Major and Minor.

There is one Major Scale.

There are three MINOR SCALES, Primitive, Harmonic, Melodic.

The Primitive Minor Scale is also known as the Normal or Natural Minor Scale.

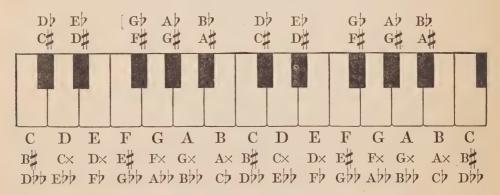
Other scales and modes exist, but are so rarely used that they need not be mentioned.

There are thirteen Keys in each Mode.

Other keys exist; but practical convenience of notation restricts the number to thirteen, and also determines in certain cases the notation of the Key-Tone. For instance, G-sharp, not A-flat, is taken as a Key-Tone in Minor; but A-flat, not G-sharp, is taken as a Key-Tone in Major. In one case (F-sharp and G-flat in Major, D-sharp and E-flat in Minor) the same tone-series is known in different notations.

Staff-Notation was developed primarily for the convenience of players of keyboard instruments like the piano and organ.

Many attempts have been made to perfect and introduce other systems of notation; but the staff-notation has not been superseded. And in perfecting one's understanding of Notation, it is well to refer to the source of it,—the Piano Keyboard:



This keyboard shows every pitch-name which any tone can receive in any of the thirteen keys, major or minor, either as a regular (so-called diatonic) tone, or as a chromatic tone.

The simplest notation of the Major Scale is from C to C. This involves only white keys of the piano; hence a plain staff, with the proper clef, is suitable for writing music in the key of C major. We have:

The numbers are *Scale-Degrees*. The syllables are the names of these scale-degrees for use in singing. There are so-called *Whole-Steps* between contiguous tones, except between E and F, and B and C, where there are *Half-Steps*. If we wish to form the major scale on any other tone than C, we must keep the whole steps and half-steps uniform with these; for there is but one Major Scale.

We shall find, for instance, beginning at G:

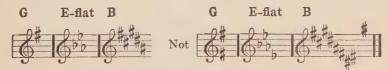
G WHOLE A WHOLE B HALF C WHOLE D WHOLE E WHOLE F HALF G or, beginning at E-flat:

We see here the need of Sharps and Flats, which are defined in the Section on Chromatics.

In order, then, to write a scale or any composition in G, the sharped F-degree must be used, not the F-degree; and, if E-flat is the key-tone, A-flat and B-flat must be taken as the fourth and fifth scale-degrees.

The notation of these facts of key is embodied in a Key-Signature, which may be said to put the staff-degrees into the proper condition to notate music in the respective key; for, at the beginning of the piece, it marks as sharped or flatted the appropriate lines or spaces.

But it does not duplicate its information for symmetrical degrees. It selects, in each case, a convenient staff-degree and marks that. Other degrees named by the same letter are understood to be included in the marking. Thus we have, as key-signatures,



By using the keyboard representation, which shows all possible letter-names for every degree (including chromatics) in every scale and key, the pupil can discover why the various keys have their respective signatures.

The Minor Scales, however, not being uniform, cannot be summed up once for all in a key-signature. The Primitive form of the respective scale determines the signature; the variations from this form are recorded by the necessary chromatic signs, which are called Accidentals. The same name is given to chromatic signs which record temporary modifications of any scale-degree in any key, major or minor.

The difference between regular and temporary Accidentals will become clear if one observes the full notation of the Minor Scales in various keys, in Part One of Book Three of the Normal Music Course. Full treatment of this and other matters of Notation is given, in convenient form, on White's Keyboard Chart.

TIME-SIGNATURES, MEASURES, ETC.

The measure-form is indicated at the beginning of every piece in the form of a fraction, called the Time-Signature. The numerator expresses the number of beats in each measure; the denominator, the kind (note-value) of beats. $\frac{4}{2}$ is sometimes represented by $\boxed{\oplus}$; $\frac{5}{2}$ by $\boxed{\oplus}$.

Simple measures are those of two or of three beats; others are Compound. Simple measures have but one accent, namely, on the first beat:

Compound measures are formed of two or three simple measures, and thus have two or more accents, the first being the strongest.

THE TIE, SLUR, HOLD

The Tie () combines notes of the same pitch in such a manner that they are held as one note of the value of all the notes so joined.



A SLUR () connects notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or are to be phrased together.



A Hold or Fermata () placed either over or under a note or rest approxmately doubles its time-value.

SYNCOPATION

When a tone is sustained from a weak to a strong beat, there is a transfer of accent to the weak beat. The same effect sometimes results from the presence of a rest on the strong beat. There are, then, two common kinds of Syncopation, Syncopation with Tie and Syncopation with Rest.



Syncopations also occur on subdivisions of the beat, with similar effect.

Besides the regular (so-called diatonic) tones of the major and minor scales, there are intermediate tones called Chromatics. These are between the regular tones of the scale, except where half-steps occur. For instance: sharp-4 is a tone between 4 and 5; flat-7 is a tone between 6 and 7.

A half-step is also called a semi-tone, and a whole step a whole tone.

A Sharp (#) causes the line or space on which it stands to represent a pitch a half-step higher than the original pitch. Likewise, a Flat () means a half-step lower. A Natural or Cancel (#) annuls the effect of a sharp or a flat.

A DOUBLE-SHARP (** or **), causes a sharped line or space to represent a pitch a half-step higher. Likewise, DOUBLE-FLAT (\$\nu_D\$) causes a flatted staff-degree to represent a pitch a half-step lower. A single sharp or flat is the ordinary cancellation-sign (or restoration-sign) for these. The \$\nu_D\$, **, *\nu_D\$, and \$\nu_D\$, are chromatic signs, and affect only the measure in which they appear.

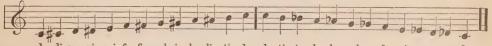
Tones sounding alike but differently named and written (B and C), C and D) are Enharmonic Tones.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE

A scale progressing by half-steps is termed a chromatic scale.

The ascending Major Chromatic Scale is usually written with sharps, the descending Major Chromatic Scale with flats. Flat-5 (sc) is a rare scale-degree.

In the key of C, with syllables, the chromatic scale is:

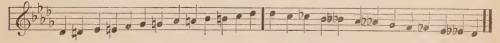


do di re ri mi fa fi sol si la li ti do do ti te la le sol se fa mi me re ra do

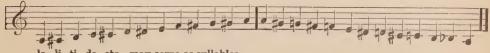
This scale is written uniformly with the above in any key. Thus, in the key of A, it appears:



and in D-flat:



The Minor Chromatic Scale is written:



la li ti do, etc., may serve as syllables.

OUTLINE OF STUDY-MATERIAL, PART TWO

IN GENERAL

Songs and exercises in all major and minor keys, including keys whose signatures have five or six flats or sharps; practical review of all topics earlier treated, and application of the knowledge to music suited to the respective school-year; special attention to study of the minor modes, and to time-problems of all kinds; the study of the fundamental types of syncopation, with ties and with rests, including all those likely to be met in standard vocal music; preliminary study of the bass clef; further observation of terms and marks of expression.

IN DETAIL

ABBREVIATIONS; 134-3 means page 134, exercise 3; 157-S means song on page 157

Part Two of the Third Reader is not divided into sections. While the material is carefully graded, there has been no occasion for systematic treatment of individual problems which have already been twice or thrice presented in the foregoing books. An enumeration of the salient features of Part Two, divided somewhat arbitrarily into paragraphs, follows:

The thorough review of the practice of three-part singing in Leys with sharps, 129 to 144; in keys with flats, 145 to 165; chromatization by sharps, 132-4-5, 134-3; by flats, 134-5, 135-1, 136-1; minor effects, 138, 142-3; nine-eight measure, 142-2.

Extended practice with the tie and with slow syncopations, 128-144; easy syncopation in sixeight time, 145-1; three-four and six-eight contrasted, 146; syncopation in dance rhythm, 153-2; accented syncopation, 154-1-2; rests on the first beat of the measure and further studies in syncopation, 154-3-4-5; the triplet in contrast with the divided beat, 157-S.

Song with considerable variety of major and minor mode, 158-S; detailed studies in syncopation, 166-172; the triplet, 174-3, 176-3.

Six-eight and three-four compared and sharply contrasted, 181–1, 182–1; lengthy exercises in syncopation, 182–2; twelve-eight, 182–3; the before-the-beat note and the after-beat note contrasted, 183–S.

Typical passage, with syncopations, from a celebrated work, 185-1; another exercise on the same, 187-1.

Songs and exercises intended to strengthen the sense of key and to give practical experience in modulation, 186 to 209; a minor song with a major ending, 199; songs with optional humming accompaniment, 201, 205; two-part song with a typical change of key and change of signature, 210.

Exercises to develop agility, 209-1, 211-2, 218-2; a ballad part-song, 216.

Keys with signature of five or six flats or sharps, 212 to 224; identity of the keys of G-flat and F-sharp, 220-1; minor exercises, 218-1, 222-2, 224-2 (showing the identity of D-sharp minor and E-flat minor), 224-3; a celebrated oratorio number, 228.

Devotional and patriotic songs, 231 to 238; standard selections (including one foreign patriotic song) arranged in three parts.

The bass clef, 239 to 244; simple exercises, 239, 242; part-songs with easy bass, 240, 243.

For reference and careful study: Table of the Keys, 245; Brief Glossary of Musical Terms, 246; Rudimentary Facts of Music, adapted for study in Grammar Grades, 247 to 253.

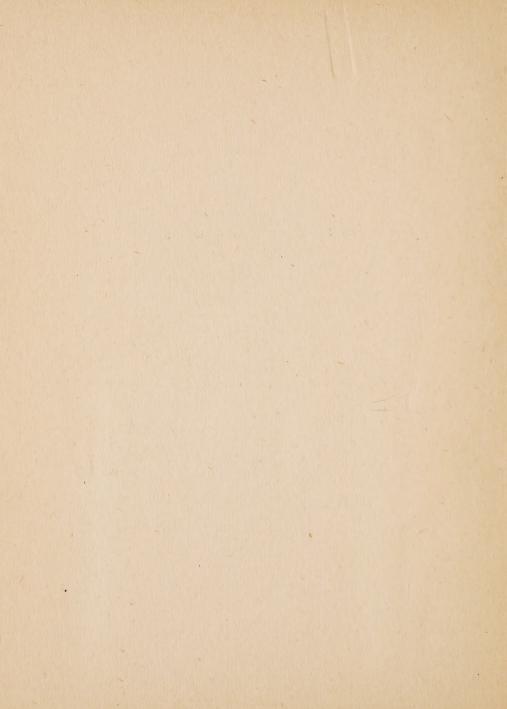
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